

Loxia cristata J. R. Forster, Indische Zoologie, 1781, p. 41.

Loxia butanensis J. R. Forster, Faunula Indica, 1795, p. 8.

Loxia rubra Suckow, Anfangsgr. Naturgesch. Thiere, II, 2, 1801, p. 832.

Loxia cristata Forster, 1781, being the oldest name for the species (assuming Seba's plate to be recognizable), Mr. Hartert would probably adopt it, but as it is twice preoccupied (Linnaeus 1758, Müller 1776), the correct name; according to the American Ornithologists' Union "Code," would be *Hæmaospiza indica* (Gmelin).—Chas. W. Richmond.

NEW GENERIC NAME FOR THE GIANT FULMAR.

The generic name *Ossifraga*, given by Hombron and Jacquinot (Comptes Rendus, XVIII, 1844, p. 356) to *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin, is antedated by *Ossifraga* N. Wood (Analyst, II, 1835, p. 305; VI, 1837, p. 244), applied to a very different group of birds. As the Giant Fulmar is thus bereft of its generic name, that of *Macronectes* may be suggested as an equivalent.

—Chas. W. Richmond.

NOTE ON A SPECIMEN OF *PITHECOPHAGA JEFFERYI* OGILVIE-GRANT.

The United States National Museum has recently received from Mr. Fletcher L. Keller, a hemp-planter of Davao, Mindanao, and an energetic member of the Philippine Scientific Association, a fine skin of the Philippine Monkey-eating Forest-Eagle, which Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant made known as *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, a new genus and species, described in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, Vol. VI, No. XL, p. XVII, 1896, and subsequently figured and described in greater detail in the *Ibis* for 1897 (pp. 214–220, pl. V, and text figures 1–4). He speaks of it as "perhaps the most remarkable bird which has been discovered in the Philippines." Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's specimen came from the island of Samar. He remarks: "The discovery of this mighty bird of prey is without doubt the most remarkable of Mr. Whitehead's achievements in the Philippine Islands. That so large a Raptor should have remained unknown till the present time only shows how easily these great Forest-Eagles may be overlooked." Respecting the size of this specimen, which was a male, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant states: "Mr. Whitehead says that it weighed between 16 and 20 lbs." The bill of this species is characterized by extreme narrowness and very great depth; and the high vaulted nasal opening is also a peculiar character. The naked tarsi and feet resemble those of the Harpy Eagle although considerably weaker. The wings are short and the tail very long, which is just the reverse of the common Eagle of the Islands (*Pontoaëtus leucogaster*). Mr. Ogilvie-Grant says: "Strange as it may seem, we have little doubt that the Harpy is the nearest known ally of the present species." In Sharpe's "Hand-List of the Genera and Species of Birds" (Vol. I, page 265), this bird is given a position between the Short-toed Eagles (*Circætus*) and the Serpent-Eagles (*Spilornis*).